Tttttttttt **The Daily Courant.** Numb. 6623.

Saturday, January 12. 1723.

PARIS.

"HIS Eminency the Cardinal DU BOIS, "First Minister, having been elected by the "*French Academy* to succeed the late M. "DACIER, took his Place in their Assembly the 3d of *December* 1722, and made the following Speech.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Obligation I am laid under this Day by the Honour you do me, I did not want as an Inducement to shew my Regard and all the Zeal for this Illustrious Society that it deserves. My Love of Learning had long ago rendred needless this new Motive for my attaching my self to your Service.

Your Establishment, Gentlemen, *makes a considerable Part of the Glory of a great Minister, whose Panegyrick you will give me Leave to attempt no otherwise than by my Efforts to imitate him, of which I entertain but slender Hopes.*

He well foresaw, no Doubt, the Success of his Work; and such has been the Progress and Splendour of it, that our Kings after him have reserved to themselves the Title of your Protector, and that to be one of your Members is become a Title worthy the Ambition of a Successor of your Founder.

I receive this Day that agreeable Title with a sensible Pleasure. I supply among you the Place of a Person of vast Erudition, who has enriched our Language with the most precious Spoils of Antiquity, and who, Faithful Interpreter of the most Judicious of all Writers, hath lately display'd to us in the Lives of Illustrious Men, the greatest Principles and the greatest Examples.

PLUTARCH.

It is my Part, in the Post I am in, to make them my serious Study; and to draw from thence, if I can possibly, not only what may justify the Choice of that Prince to whom I owe every Thing, my Dignities, and even my very Knowledge; but also what may enable me successfully to second the Designs of a young Monarch, who by his Inclinations appears destined to shew again to the World all the Glory of his August Great-Grandfather.

I shall esteem my self happy, Gentlemen, *in Proportion as I shall deserve an Approbation of such Value as yours, and as I shall signalize my Gratitude to you, not only by my Care of all that can relate to you, but by my utmost Endeavours to procure the publick Happiness, which touches you yet nearer than your own private Advantages.*

"AFTER his Eminency had ended his Speech, M. De "FONTENELLE, Director of the Academy, made "this Answer.

SIR,

WHAT Joy would it have been to the great Cardinal RICHELIEU, when he founded the *French Academy*, if he could have foreseen that the Title of its Protector, which he so deservedly bore, should, one Day, become too high for any Person but the King; and that those who after him should be advanced to the highest Dignities of the State and Church, and like him would be desirous to protect Learning, should esteem it an Honour to have the bare Title of Academician.

IT is true, for your Eminency will forgive the Muses their natural Pride, especially in a Place where they put all Ranks upon a Level, and on a Day when you your self make them proud; it is true, you have had Obligations to the Muses: They began your Advancement, and gave you the first Access to that Prince who has so well known how to discern your Merit. But that great Prince had himself discharged your Debt to the Muses, by the Fruits of his happy Education, by the Extent and Variety of Knowledge he acquired by conversing with them, and by that Taste which so certainly sets the true Value on their different Performances. I make no Mention of the Protection he constantly grants them; they are prouder of his Knowledge and of his Taste, than of his Protection it self; their chief Ambition is to be known.

THEREFORE, Sir, what you are now doing for the Muses is entire Favour. You are come hither to take the Place of a Man who was no otherwise famous than by their Means; and now your Eminency seems in some Sort to envy him that his only Distinction, how inestimable a Value do you thereby set upon it?

M. DACIER acquired it by the continued Labour of his whole Life, in which Labour his illustrious Wife always bore her Share, a Sort of Alliance unheard of till our Days. Fix'd without Relaxation to the great Authors of ancient *Greece* and *Rome*, admitted into their Familiarity by indefatigable Study, He became the Confident of their most secret Thoughts, He gave them a new Life amongst us, made them our Contemporaries, and by managing a more free and extended Communication between them and us, enriched an Age already so rich in it self. Tho' his Modesty, or perhaps also his Love for the Ancients, made him think they had lost of their Value by passing thro' his Hands, yet they could lose little else but that superficial Lustre which is never to be found upon precious Metals long hidden under Ground, but the Substance is not at all changed: He employed a long Course of Study to penetrate through all the Beauties of Antiquity, a passionate Care to make them to be felt, an ardent Zeal to defend them, his Admiration to set them off, and the Example only of his so animated a Passion, was sufficient to convince or to shake their most obstinate Enemies. He had the Art to make himself necessary to *Horace*, to *Plato*, to *Marcus Aurelius*, to *Plutarch*, to the greatest Men; he hath join'd his Name with those Names that are the surest of Immortality; and for an additional Reward due to his Merit, his Name will also be found joined with the Name of your Eminency.

HOW great is our Advantage in having You for his Successor? You might have favoured us indeed as First Minister, but can a First Minister favour us more than by becoming one of us? Your Favours to us will now not flow from the Hand of a Stranger; and we shall be the more sensible of them, as you will transmit them to us generously disguised under the Colour of our common Interest.

THE Applauses also which we owe you, will hereafter flow, tho' not from a more lively, yet from a more tender Sense. In a Consort of Praises it is easy to distinguish the Voices of those who admire, from those who love. All your Glory is become ours, and in the peculiar Annals of our Society, which as well as the General History of the Kingdom, will have a Right to be adorned with your Actions and You, we shall join to the Sentiment of Ambition common to us and the General Historians, a Sentiment of Respect peculiar to our selves.

SUCH is the Nature of that Administration, the Weight of which hath hitherto rested singly upon your Eminency, that the Splendour of the Success doth not generally bear any Proportion to the Number or Greatness of the Difficulties overcome. The Springs of Negociations remain unknown even after their Effect; they should be put in Motion without Noise, and all the Honour of the most prudent and refined Conduct should with Courage be sacrificed to the real Utility of the Publick. Such Conduct is only discerned by Events, but even then it seldom happens that the Particulars of it are discovered, which would add Lustre to its Merit; the Events in general make themselves to be acknowledged as the Work of some great Genius, at the same time excluding from our Observation the several Turns of Fortune. Could we have foreseen that we should remain in Peace during a Minority which seemed to invite the neighbouring Powers to Arms? Could we even dare to conceive such Hopes? The Reign of the late King, so Glorious by long Prosperity, and yet more so by Adversities heroically sustained, and skilfully repaired; the Union of two Monarchies in his Family maintained against such obstinate and violent Efforts; his Power too well acknowledged, and so often felt; a certain Lustre of the *French* Name joined by that great Monarch to real Power; in short, whatever at that Time made our Glory, made also our Danger: The Suspicions and Jealousies were revived, equivocal Terms of Treaties, and the Questions they left undecided, furnished but too many of those Pretences, which are ever ready to serve all Turns, or all Passions; such Opportunity alone was enough to have raised us up Enemies. Nevertheless, a profound Calm hath reigned in *France*, interrupted only by a slight Motion of War. What *Superior Understanding* hath brought about this Wonder? What Means did it make use of? We are ignorant of the Means, but the *Understanding* cannot be hid. The Regent of the Kingdom Thought, his Minister Thought with him, and has executed: Future Ages shall know more, Sir, trust to them.

FUTURE Ages will know, (and it is a Knowledge which this Society particularly envies them,) they will know what Eloquence seconded your Enterprizes, how worthy it was of its Subject and of You; they will enjoy those Memoirs which now the present Conjuncture or your Modesty conceals from us. Another *French* Cardinal, raised by his Merit only to that Dignity, for ever famous for his important and difficult Negociations, has gone before you in this kind of Eloquence, and has left Models of it that will be immortal. He disdained to use any Arms but those of Reason, but with what noble Vigour did he use all the Arms of Reason? When he was to engage with Prejudices and Passions, it was only by clearing them up that he would triumph over them. The Academy was founded too late to have an Orator of so rare a Character, but it was necessary it should be able to oppose a Rival to that extraordinary Person.

Card. d'OSSAT.

WAR, till now, was the true Object of all Treaties of Peace; by them, Rest for a few Years was obtained, to recruit Forces, or to gain more, towards attacking some common Enemy: Hatred through Necessity dissembled, Revenge long-meditated, Ambition artfully concealed, formed all Alliances; and the sincere Desire of a general and lasting Tranquility, was a Sentiment unknown in Politicks. 'Tis you, Sir, who in pursuing the Views, and, what touches us yet more, the Character of the Prince, with whom the Sceptre

is depoſited, have firſt brought into the World what was ſo unexpected and ſo new. You have made Treaties of Peace which could produce nothing but Peace; you have contrived ſome in ſuch a Manner, as from afar to fall in with, and ſecond your principal Deſigns; and by a great Number of theſe different Ties, which all hold together and mutually ſtrengthen one another, you have had the Art ſo to bind *Europe*, that ſhe is thereby in a manner become immoveable, and is brought to a happy and wiſe Tranquility.

How muſt all Mankind be charmed with this Tranquility? If Sovereigns, who inhabit a Region which all the Calamities of War can but very rarely Approach, have been as Senſible, as their Subjects are, of the Advantages which have accrued to them from the preſent Poſture of Affairs in *Europe*? They have felt thoſe Advantages, and ſo fully, that they all concurred in obtaining for you the Purple; and though even their ſtricteſt Union with one another admits of ſuch Diviſion upon an infinite Number of particular Points, yet they all met in the ſame Deſign of procuring your Advancement; they even receeded from ſome Part of their Rights in your Favour, and, perhaps for the firſt time, ſacrificed their niceſt Jealouſies. The Sovereign Pontiff heard but one Deſire from the Mouths of all the Ambaſſadours, and you ſeemed to be the Prelate of all the Catholick States, and the Miniſter of all Courts.

THE ſame reconciling Spirit have you infuſed into that grand Affair which has but too long employed the Church of *France*; but how much eaſier is the Management of political than religious Intereſts, which every one makes it a Law to himſelf to purſue according to his own Conceptions, which admit of no modeſt Deference to the Superior Underſtanding of another, and which cannot give Way, I do not ſay to foreign Conſiderations, but even to the more important Intereſts of Religion itſelf, and which ſeem to have a Right to change blind Obſtinacy into Conſtancy deſerving Reſpect? Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties which ſprung up a-new every Moment, Wiſe Views, Wiſely Communicated, a Care continually active, but with Circumſpection, have united the Opinions of almoſt all the Prelates of the Kingdom, and from henceforward we may reaſonably expect an intire Peace, wherein the Church ſhall have nothing more to fear from the Zeal, nor even from the Love of her Sons.

'TIS in this ſingular Diſpoſition of Affairs in general that we peaceably paſs from the moſt Glorious Reign that *France* ever ſaw, to the Reign which ſhe has Hopes will be equally Glorious. The natural Inclinations of the King, cultivated with ſo great Care, and by ſo excellent Maſters, will be prevented by no foreign Obſtacle from diſplaying themſelves in their full Extent. He need but deſire to make his People happy; Every thing tells us that will be his Deſire. Already our moſt impatient Wiſhes find in him every thing that they ſeek; and our Hopes, by being confirmed Day by Day, are no longer bare Hopes.

IF it were neceſſary that thoſe Hopes ſhould be encreaſed, they might yet receive an Addition from the Application the young Monarch has for ſome time given to Affairs of State, in thoſe Converſations in which he will have you bear a Part. There you weigh before his Eyes the Strength of his own State, and of the different States that ſurround us; you unveil before him his own Kingdom and all *Europe*, in ſuch a Light as your penetrating Obſervations have diſcovered; you let him into the Secrets of Foreign Courts; you unravel to him that confuſed Heap of Political Intereſts ſo variouſly intangled within one another; you carry to him without Reſerve all your Knowledge acquired by a clear Experience; and you do what you can to make your ſelf no longer neceſſary.

THESE, Sir, are the Thoughts of the Academy, on one of the happieſt Days ſhe ever ſaw. For above theſe Thirty Years that I have had the Honour to be admitted, Fortune has been ſo favourable to her, as never to produce me to ſpeak in her Name to any one of thoſe whom ſhe has received ſince that Time: I was reſerved for a ſingular Occaſion, wherein the Sentiments of my Heart might ſuffice for the Diſcharge of ſo noble and ſo dangerous a Function. You remember that my Wiſhes call'd you hither long before you could have brought to us ſo many Titles; no Body knew better than I that you would have brought with you thoſe Titles which we ſhall ever prefer before all others.

Falmouth, Jan. 7. This Day came in the Anne Sloop from the Canaries, and the Wanſworth from Cheſter for London.

Plymouth, Jan. 8. Came in the Elizabeth from Amſterdam for London, and Patience from Hambourg. Sailed the Beavor, Seaflower, Loving-Brothers, and William and Mary, for London.

Dartmouth, Jan. 8. This Day ſailed the Pearl for London.

Liverpool, Jan. 8. Came in the Oak from Gottenbourg, and Chanter, and James and Mary, both from Virginia.

Briſtol, Jan. 9. This Day came in the Henry from Rotterdam; Argyle from Cadiz; Port Merchant from New-England, and Phœnix from Faro.

Gravesend, Jan. 10. This Day came in the Europia from Leghorn; Culvit, and John and James, both from Stockholm.

Deal, Jan. 9. Arrived the Totneſs from Alicant, and John and Robert from Sevil.

Deal, Jan. 10. The outward-bound are all ſailed, except the Mary for the Weſt-Indies. Arrived the Vine from Sevil, and ——— Capt. Landfield, from Lisbon.

London, January 12.

Yeſterday South-Sea Stock was 100, to 99 7 8ths Bank 117. India 128 1 half. African 9. Unſubſcribed Lottery Annuity 100. York-Buildings 14 1 qr. Royal-Exchange Aſſurance 4 1 8th. London Aſſurance 5 1 qr.

African-Houſe, Jan. 12, 1722.

This is to give Notice, That the Royal African Company of England will expoſe to Sale at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Thurſday the 24th Inſtant, at Ten in the Forenoon, the following Goods, viz. Sugars, Elephants Teeth, Cotton, and Indigo.

AT the King's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this preſent Saturday, being the 13th of January, will be preſented, A New Opera call'd, OTHO, King of Germany. Pit and Boxes to be put together, and in Regard to the Increaſe of the Numbers of the Subſcribers, no more than Three Hundred and Fifty Tickets will be deliver'd out this Day, at Mrs White's Chocolate-Houſe in St. James's-ſtreet, at Half a Guinea each. N. B. No Tickets will be given out at the Door, nor any Perſons whatſoever admitted for Money, Gallery 5 s. By Command, no Directors, Subſcribers, or any other Perſons will be admitted behind the Scenes. To begin exactly at Six a-Clock.

The Fourth Day

By His Majeſty's Company of Comedians,

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, this preſent Saturday, being the 13th of January, will be preſented, A Comedy call'd, Love in a Forreſt. Alter'd from the Comedy call'd, As you Like it. Written by Shakeſpear.

By the Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, this preſent Saturday, being the 13th of January, will be preſented A Play call'd, King Henry the Fourth. With the Humours of Sir John Falſtaff. Written by Shakeſpear. The Part of Sir John Falſtaff by Mr. Quin, the King Mr. Boheme, the Prince of Wales Mr. Ryan, Houſpur Mr. Walker, the two Carriers by Mr. Bullock and Mr. Phippe, Francis Mr. Hippeſley, Kate Mrs. Bullock, Hoſteſs Mrs. Egleton.

To be Lett at Peckham, in the County of Surrey,

A good Brick Houſe of the Firſt-Rate Building; with two Parlours, four Chambers with Cloſets, and two large Garrets. In the Apartments below is a Kitchen, in the Back Yard is a Pump with excellent Water which comes to the Kitchen; alſo in another Yard before the Houſe is a Houſe for Brewing and Waſhing. Enquire for Robert Ford at Peckham aforeſaid, or at Hamlin's Coffee-houſe in Swithin's-Alley near the Royal Exchange, and know further.

A Courſe of Mechanical and Experimental Philoſophy under the following Heads, viz. Mechanicks; in which all the Mechanical Powers and Motions are ſhewn and explained. Opticks; wherein the Nature of Viſion in General, and the various Effects and Properties of Convex and Concave Glaſſes, both Single and Combin'd, in Teleſcopes and Microſcopes, and other Optical Machins, are explained. Hydroſtaticks; wherein the Gravitation and Preſſure of Fluids and Solids are demonſtrated. Pneumaticks; in which the various Properties and Effects of the Air are ſhewn and explained. The whole to be perform'd with a very numerous Sett of Inſtruments, inferior to none that yet have, or perhaps ever will be uſed in the like Courſes. To this Courſe will be added Sir Iſaac Newton's Reflecting Teleſcope, and ſome other Curious Particulars. To be perform'd by Wm. Whiſton, A.M. and Fra. Hauksbee. To begin on Monday the 21ſt Inſtant, at Six in the Evening, at Mr. Hauksbee's in Crane-Court near St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleetſtreet; whoſe Catalogues of the Experiments may be had Gratis; as alſo at Mr. Marſhall's in Ludgate-ſtreet, and at Mr. Culpeper's under the Royal-Exchange, and Mr. Whiſton's in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet by Bloomsbury-Square.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

The Collection of William Manwering, Eſq; deceaſed; conſiſting of ſeveral uſeful and neceſſary Things, viz. A Clock, a repeating Watch of Etherington, Gold Rings, Gold Seals, and ſome Jewels, with other Curioſities, Fire-Arms, &c. With a fine Parcel of original Pictures, at Batſon's Coffee-houſe, oppoſite the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, on Wedneſday and Thurſday next, the 16th and 17th Inſtant. The ſaid Curioſities and Pictures will be ready for View next Monday, and will continue ſo till the Time of Sale, which will begin each Day at Five in the Afternoon preciſely, where Catalogues may be had.

This Day is publiſhed,

Dr. St. John's Sermon preached at St. Paul's before the Sons of the Clergy on the 14th of December, 1721. Printed for William and John Innys, at the Weſt-End of St. Paul's.

This Day is Publiſhed,

The Works of the Learned Iſaac Barrow, D. D. late Maſter of Trinity-College in Cambridge, (being all his Engliſh Works) in Three Volumes. Publiſh'd by his Grace Dr. John Tillotſon, late Archbiſhop of Canterbury. London, Printed for Robert Knaplock and Daniel Midwinter in St. Paul's Church-Yard; James Round in Exchange-Alley; Jacob Tonſon in the Strand, and William Taylor in Pater-Noſter-Row.

This Day is Publiſhed,

A Comedy call'd, The Compromiſe; or, Faults on both Sides. As it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. By the Author of the Diſtreſs'd Bride.

——In magna ſi voluiſſe ſat eſt
Proposit.

Printed for W. Chetwood at Cato's Head in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, and T. Reeve at the Prince's-Arms over-againſt Exeter-Change in the Strand.

LONDON, Printed by S. Gray in Amen-Corner,